And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

M. Houry has been employed by the Shah of Persia to

Hon. A. H. Stephens has written a letter to his friends

Miss Bremer's new book, entitled "Father and Daught," has been already translated by the indefatigable Mrs. owitt, and is already published.

King Maximilian, of Bavaria, has appropriated 8,000 forms toward the publication of the works of Shakspeare com the earliest prints, edited by Prof. Tycho Mommsen.

John Day, a distinguished printer between 1546 and 1584 took for his motto "Arise, for it is day." Those

is apprentices who were not up betimes were are he double application of the motto and the rod.

The Rov. Sidney Smith, in speaking of the prosy nature of some sermons, said: "They are written es if sin were to be taken out of man, like Eve out of Adam, by puting him to sleep."

Mr. Seth Thomas, one of the first manufacture

clocks in Connecticut, died at Plymouth Hollow, Ct., January 29, at the age of 75. He had amassed a large fortune, but was always accustomed to employ himself at the work-bench. During the last panic, his factories at Prymouth did not diminish work at all.

Prince Affed proposes—so the English papers say— to undertake the circumnavigation of the globe. It is be hoped that this great undertaking will be success-fly carried through, and that the globe will sufficiently opreciate the honor done it.

Ex-President Fillmore is at the Delevan House in Albany.

Ex-President Fillmore is at the Delevan House in Albany.
The Statesman says that he has entirely recovered the use
of his eyes, and that there are no truces of the severe attack
which last summer so far impaired his sight as to make
it necessary for him to forego reading even the current
news and gossip of the day.

M. Gustave de Rothschild is about to marry a beggar—
comparatively for the heavest heids has only

M. Gustave de Rothschild is about to marry a beggar-congaratively, for the beggar bride has only a dowry of \$40,000—a mere trifle, which would not furnish a draw-ing-room in the fashionable style of the present day. He nurries the daughter of Joel Anspach, a judge of the Court Imperiale here. He was born at Metz, and is the only Jew on the parish bench. Mile. Anspach is a beau-tiful lowest.

Eugene Scribe, the celebrated and wealthy French

rangene scribe, the celebrated and weathry French dramatic author, who is erecting a mysterious edifice in Paris, in which the resources of architecture have been exhausted, has had the meanness to refuse to fulfil a contract of only 800 francs—about \$150—for six panel paintings by a talented artist, because they did not suit his taste—a circumstance which he could not discover until

every panel was completed. The painter has sued him,

Piecolomini receives \$4,000 a month, in addition to the

Piccolomini receives \$4,000 a month, in addition to the traveling expenses of herself, family, and suite; and her visit to this country is the joint enterprise of Mr. Ulliman, of the New York Academy of Music, and Mr. Lumley, of her Majesty's theatre, in London, who, after expenses, divide the profits between them, which are said to have been since her arrival here up to the close of her engagement in New York, \$53,000.

or regret. He was not content even with the perfect silence of an unrepining will. But he must sing in that imprisonment and night. Was this not a representative

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

the chief eigineer of the navy-yath, ar. King, has just obtained permission from the authorities to test on the engines of the U. S. frigate Niagara, when she is ready for sea, the practical value of a new steam reversing machine, principally invented by himself. Naval officers are tired of the old system of reversing by band, and, although several persons have introduced substitutes for it, nothing has been found to answer all the desired code. We King's novelty, however promises to become

LEXINGTON, VINGINIA.—The Virginia Military Institute

Specific notice to district street

slock, to make him liable for all the debts; a man ght not to be liable for more than the amount of his ock.

Mr. BAYARD had no objection to the principle of the meadment, but he thought it was unnecessary, and he meadment, but he thought it was unnecessary, and he meadment, but he thought it was unnecessary, and he needle to the shipment of freight from the western country would save two deliars per ton and three hours in time by that road. He moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until Saturday next. The motion was not agreed to.

The motion was not agreed to.

The bill having been reported to the Senar of the line and that in these corporations, when the sound that in these corporations, when the say of trouble came, the knowing one would always and former to twheeling by that route than by the line now travelled; and every man interested in the shipment of freight from the western country would save two deliars per ton and three hours in time by that route than by the shipment of freight from the western country would save two deliars per ton and three hours in time by the following set and the same that road. The bill arrived by the following to the same that road he would save two deliars per ton and three hours in time by that route than by the single read to an extending the same that road he would save two deliars per ton and three hours in time by that route than by the single read to an extending the same than the same to be such as a supplied to the same that road he would save two deliars per ton and three hours in time by the same two deliars per ton and three hours in time by the same three hours in time by the same three hours in the shipment of freight from the would in the shipment of freight fr

day of trouble came, the knowing one would always cluik and leave the poor men who owned stock to bear

The question being taken, the amendment was agreed to—year 24, nays 19—as follows:

YEAS Mesers Bright Broderick Rowsh, C., Giogman, Critten-ien, Davis, Fitch, Green, Houston, He-core, King Moson, Fugh, Reid, Hoe, Schanita, Saddil, Tonato, Fade, Wright, and Yulie. NAYS Mesers Abut, Baton, Bayerd, Ross Weight, and Yules— 78—Mesira. Allan, Bates, Bayard, Benjamin, Cameron, Chand-bilamor, Diffon, Bobittle, Fessenden, Hale, Hamin, Harlan, edy, Seward, Shienis, Simmons, Thomson, of New Jersey, and

The question then recurred on the amendment of Mr. Doccass to give the corporations of Washington and Georgetown the right of dispesing of the franchise as

HUNTER argued that nothing could be n fair or just than this preposition. The money that could be realized from the sale of this valuable privilege would be very useful in the support of schools and other public objects. He thought it far better to give it to the cities than to the motion of the public objects.

objects. He thought it far better to give it to the cities than to these private individuals.

Mr. FESSENDEN said thet, if the corporations should undertake to manage this thing, it would be badly managed; while if they should sell out the privilege, it would lead to bribery and corruption. It had been said that it was the dealte of the City Councils to have this matter placed in their hands; but he did not think they were entitled to much consideration from the fact that they had granted authority to key down a milroad track across the avenue during the recess, after Congress had refused the avenue during the recess, after Congress had refused to grant it. If they disregarded the wishes of Congress, we were not bound to accede to theirs. But he had heard

the avenue during the recess, after Congress had refused to grant it. If they disregarded the wishes of Congress, we were not bound to accede to theirs. But he had heard no such demand on the part of the corporations.

Mr. HUNTER replied that resolutions had been passed by the City Councils, and laid upon senators' tables, expressing their wishes. They could sell out this franchise for something like a hundred thousand dollars, he presumed, or at any rate a large sum.

Mr. BROWN thought that the reason assigned by the senator from Virginia was the very one why this amendment should be rejected. If the corporation sell out the right to put down a railroad upon the avenue, the company who should purchase might convert the whole thing into a nuisance, so that Congress would be obliged to repeal the law; then the consequence would be that the company to whom the franchise was sold will ask that the money they have paid for the privilege may be returned to them, and they will be knocking at the doors of Congress until they obtain it.

Mr. BAYARD hoped the bill would pass at the earliest possible day, and that it would pass without amendment. It guarded the public interest; it limited the rate of fare, and left Congress the right to regulate the matter, and alter, amend, or revoke this grant at pleasure.

Mr. PUGH said that, if the law was repealed, Congress would not be bound to pay one cent to the company. They must purchase the right from the corporation at their own risk.

The question being taken, the amendment was re-

their own risk.

The question being taken, the amendment was rejected—yeas 15, nays 32—as follows:

YEAS—Mesers, Bates, Bright, Davis, Fitzpatrick, Houston, Hunter chasen of Tennessee, Jones, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Slidell bombs, and Yulce—15. coomba, and Yulce—15.
NAYS—Messre, Allen, Bayard, Bell, Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Yoown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Clingman, Collamer, Crittenden, Naon, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Flich, Foot, Hale, Hamin, Haran, Iverson, Kennedy, King, Rice, Seward, Shields, Simmons, Thomon of New Jersey, Wade, and Wilson—32.

Mr. REID offered an amendment, the purport of which was to authorize the mayors of Washington and Georgetown to open books for subscriptions to the stock, and those who take the stock to be authorized to build the road—the shares to be \$100 each.

road—the shares to be \$100 each.

Mr. BROWN remarked that a great many applications had been made, but this was an entirely new one. If there had been any public sentiment in favor of such a scheme as that, we should have heard of it before this

we heard of a benefit that the first time.

Mr. REID did not know how public sentiment could be elicited. They had no idea that such a privilege would be granted as the building of a railroad throughout the whole length of the avenue, when it was a matter of public notoriety that the Committee on the District of Columbia, even so recently as the last session of Congress, refused to allow a railroad to pass across the avenue at all.

mendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 22—as

OHOWS:
YEAS—Messrs, Bates, Bright, Chesnut, Chagman, Collamer, Davis, Flich, Flizpatrick, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Tunnessee, Jones, Mason, Polk, Pugh, Red, Shidell, Tsonba, and Yukeo—19.
NAYS—Messri: Bayard, Brederick, Brown, Cameron, Chamiler, Cark, Criticolen, Pixon, Doolittle, Fessonden, Foot, Hain, Hamila, Harlan, Iverson, Kennedy, King, Sebastian, Seward, Simmous, Wade, and Wilson—2008.

Mr. DAVIS then moved to amend the bill by simply inserting the corporations of Washington and George town in place of the company named in the bill. H stated that three-fourths of the property-holders of Washington city would object to granting this franchis Washington city would object to gamera, which is to any company except the city corporations. Not five hundred votes of property-holders in the city could be obtained in favor of such a proposition.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 19, nays 27—as

YEAS—Messrs. Bates. Bright, Chesnut, Clingman, Collamer, tanden, Davis, Dixo, Fitzpatrick, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Je Mason, Polk, Pugh, Reid, Sildell, Toombis, and Yulee—19. NAYS—Messrs. Alien. Bayard, Bell. Broderick, Hown, Came Chandler, Clark, Doolittle, Durkee, Fessenden, Fitch, Foot. 1 Hamilu, Harlan, Iverson, Kennedy, King, Rice, Schastian, See Summens, Thomson of New Jorsey, Trumbull, Wate, and Wilson-

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend the bill so as to carry the oad into Georgetown, instead of stopping at Rock Creek; which was agreed to-yeas 22, nays 21-as follows: YEAS—Mesars. Bell, Bright, Chesnut, Collamer, Crittenden, Davis, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Poet, Hale, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Tennes-see, Jones, Masen, Polk, Pugb, Reid, Ricc, Sebastian, Toombs, and Yu-

e 22.

NAYS—Messer, Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, ameron, Chandler, Clark, Dizen, Doolittle, Burkoe, Fessenden, Hambull, Harlan, Kannedy, Seward, Siminous, Tranbull, Wade, and Wil-

Mr. PUGH moved to amend the bill by adding a new section, which underwent several modifications, and was at length read, as follows:

"SEC. —. And be it further enacted. That, in consideration of the ranchise and privileges hereby conferred, the persons named in the rest section of this act, and their assigns, shall annually, during the rm of such franchise, pay to the corporate authorities of Washingman Gorgetown an amount equal to one-sixth of the income of iderativary, over and above the necessary expenses of meaning the statement of the second of ad six per cent on the capital invested; which amount shall be forced by specific and six per cent on the capital invested; which amount shall be forced by specific and shall be divided between them in proportion to the imber of children attending the same."

The question being taken, this amendment was not

YEAS—Messre, Bates, Bright, Chesnut, Collamor, Davis, Durkee, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Harlan, Houston, Hunter, Johnson of Tennessee, Jones, Mason, Felk, Pagh, Reld, and Wilson—18.

NAYS—Messre, Allen, Bayard, Bigler, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Ducot, Booltife, Fessenden, Foof, Hais, Handin, Kennedy, King, Rice, Sebastian, Seward, Shields, Sammons, Trumbull, Wade, and Yulce—24.

Mr. TATION Louisiane, agreed with Mr. Muses that a nation was not responsible for the illegal acts of its gents, but contended that this general rule, like all others, admitted of exceptions, and the present case was one of them. The government was bound for the income of the incom

one of them. The government was bound for the indemnity.

After further debate between Mesers DAVIS, of Mississippi, in opposition to the bill, Mr. JOHN COCHRANE,
of New York, in favor thereof, and others, without taking final action the committee rose.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other
pensions of the United States for the year ending June
29, 1859, and the bill making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian department,
and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian
tubes, for the year ending June 39, 1860, returned to-day
from the Senate with amendments, were taken from the
Speaker's table and referred to the Committee of Ways
and Means.

And then the House adjourned till Monday next.

YEAS

assers Bell, Bigler, Bright, Collamor, Davis, Fitch, Fits
acte, Foot Houston, Hanter, Johnson of Tennessee, Johnson, King
soon, Fugh, Redd, and Shields—17.
NAYS—Mesers, Allen, Bayard, Broderick, Brown, Cameron, Chand
, Cark, Dixon, Boothitte, Durkoe, Fessentien, Hamile, Harian
embedy, Rice, Seward, Simmons, Wade, and Wilsen.—19.

The question being taken on concurring in the amend ment to carry the road into Georgetown instead of stop-ping at Rock creek, it was not agreed to—yeas 12, nays The question being then taken on concurring in the

Amendment which gives the power of taxation of the equipments of the road, it was not agreed to—yeas 13,

The question was then stated on concurring in the amendment made in committee, fixing the width of gauge at not less than 5½ feet, and the width of the cars at 8 feet.

Mr. BROWN obtained leave to modify the amendment so that the width of the track should not be less than five feet two-and-a-half inches, and the width of the cars not less than seven feet.

The question being taken, the result was—yeas 13, nays 18; less than a quorum voting.

Mr. BROWN said that was what he had been expecting. He would give notice, however, if the Senate should adjourn now, that this bill would come up as unfinished business on Monday, and he should insist on having a vote on it then, in spite of appropriation bills, or anything else that might be in the way; whereupon, on motion, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, gave notice that of londay next he should call up the river and harbo

Mr. LEACH, of Michigan, presented joint resolution e legislature of that State in regard to the improve of the St. Clair Flats; which were laid on the ta

ble and ordered to be printed.

Mr. MORGAN, of New York, presented joint resolu-tions of the legislature of New York against the increase of the present rates of postage; which were laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTE

Mr. WINSLOW, of North Carolina, from the Commit tee on Naval Affairs, reported bills for the relief of Samuel A. Cole, jr., late a purser in the United States ship Levant; explanatory of an act for the relief of Dr. Charles D. Maxwell, a surgeon of the United States navy, and for the relief of Commander H. J. Hartstene, for the restoration of the back Resolute; and they were severally committed.

Mr. HAWKINS, of Florida, from the same con

nd they were severally committed.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, from the same Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, from the same commit-tee, reported bill for the relief of James H. Causten, sole heir and legal representative of Joseph H. Causten, de-ceased, late a purser in the United States army; and a bill for the relief of Ann Scott; and they were severally

Also, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Lucy A. Wakefield, widow of Benjamin A. Wakefield; and it was taken up and passed.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, from the same committee, reported back Senate bill for the relief of Otway H. Berryman; and it was committed.

Also, from the same committee, reported a resolution authorizing the Committee on Naval Affairs to employ a clerk for such time as his services may be required, and that his pay commence from the date of his services; and it was taken up and passed.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the relief of John B. Motley; and it was committed.

and it was committed.

Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, from the Committee on

Mr. HOPKINS, of Virginia, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported against resolution giving the consent of Congress to the acceptance by Captain M. F. Maury and Prof. A. D. Bache of gold medals from the Sardinian government; and it was taken up and passed. Mr. LEIDY, of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions, reported bills for the relief of Namcy Weeks, of Georgia; for the relief of the children and heirs of Einathan Sears, deceased, late of New York; and for the relief of Samuel Winn, only surviving child of Richard Winn, a revolutionary officer; and they were severally committed.

overally committed.

Mr. PARKER, of New York, from the same committee, ported a bill granting a pension to Robert Purchase, a bidier in the revolutionary war; and it was taken up

and passed.

Mr. CASE, of Indians, from the Committee on Invalid
Pensions, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That the standing committees of the House which, at the session thereof, were, authorized to employ clerks, be authorized employ clerks for the present session, at the same rate of compension, and that their compensation be from the date of their services

After brief discussion,
Mr. SEWARD, of Georgia, moved that the resolution
e laid on the table; which motion was not agreed to—
eas 51, nays 119. as 51, nays 119.
The resolution was then agreed to.
Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, moved that the

into Committee of the Whole on the State of the Ur

PRIVATE BILLS.

On motion of Mr. DAVIS, of Indiana, the House went into Committee of the Whole House—yeas 94, 11378 73—(Mr. Washinurne, of Maine, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bills on the private

The first bill taken up was that to indemnify Henry

barque,
Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, advocated the passage of

YEAS—Massw. Bates. Bright. Chemic, Collimer, Device, Durker, Parks. Placeteric, Burden, Postanos (Burden), Burden, Chamber, Carlo, Royal, Bales. Revised, Brown, Cameron, Chamber, Carlo, Royal, Bales. Revised, Brown, Cameron, Chamber, Carlo, Royal, Royal, Bales. Revised, Brown, Cameron, Chamber, Carlo, Royal, Royal, Bales. Revised, Brown, Cameron, Chamber, Carlo, Royal, Bales. Revised, Brown, Cameron, Chamber, Carlo, Royal, Bales. Revised, Brown, Carlo, Carlo, Brown, Carlo, Carlo, Brown, Carlo, Carlo,

WASHINGTON CITY.

SUNDAY, PEBRUARY 8, 1869,

THE TARIFF AND THE PUBLIC EXPENDITURES. economical basis. This done, or left und is the legislation of Congress which fixes the scale and amount of the expense of administering the government and the laws. This amount and cost of administration being fixed, it then becomes the duty of Congress so to arrange the tariff, and so to pro- legislation calling for an expenditure of upwards of try on the ground of self-protection and as a ne vide the "ways and means" of administration, as to enable the Executive to conduct the government on the basis of the laws thus settled by itself.

The ordinary expenditures for the administration of the government and the prosecution of such objects of public moment as are incident to current administration, is, on the basis of existing legislation, about \$52,250,000 per annum. Besides this outlay for ordinary purposes, Congress usually appropriates for extraordinary objects of expenditure say \$27,250,000 per annum, including payments for interest and curtailment of the public debt. This extraordinary class of expenditures grew up great part during the period of redundant revenue and surplus treasure which resulted from the tariff act of 1846, operating upon the inflated importations of the series of years which had their climax in the notable one of 1857. These ex traordinary appropriations of Congress were in great part for works of permanent construction which are not yet all finished, many of which require for comple tion still other appropriations. This class of appropriations will doubtless be greatly curtailed; but they connot be made to disappear altogether from the annual expenditures of the government ;-certainly not that portion of them which go in payment of the public debt. These being combined with the ordinary expenditures of the government, the two classes of outlay have amounted in past years to an aggregate of about \$80,000,000. It is hardly probable that they can be possibly made to fall short of 865. 000,000 per annum for some time to cone.

It would therefore be unsafe to calculate ninimum of public expenditure less than fiftytwo millions and a quarter for ordinary, and twelve millions and three quarters for extraordinary expenditures of the government per annum. Certainly the existing legislation of Congress calls for an annual revenue at least equal to sixty-five millions, and some such sum must be provided to enable the Executive to administer the laws as settled by Congress.

What part of this necessary annual sum will be supplied by the sales of public lands is altogether uncertain. If the bills for donating public lands now before Congress, and which evidently find great favor with that body, become laws, the revenue rom this source would necessarily fall to a very meagre sum. At present they amount to a very small proportion of the annual sum necessary for administering the government and laws. In 1856'-7 they were but \$3,829,586; in 1858'-9 but \$3,513,-715. It would be very unwise and unsafe to calculate upon any material increase of these receipts for a year or two yet to come; and it is thus appa rent that more than \$60,000,000 per annum is required to be collected from the tariff in order to execute the laws of Congress as they stand upon the statute-book If this sum be thought too large, or a lesser expenditure be thought advisable, it is for Congress so to reconstruct its legislation as to call for a smaller outlay for its execution.

The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. CAVANAUGH, of Minnesota, moved that the liquid proceed upon the speaker's table; pending which—

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved that the House go

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, moved that the House go

as is expected. The work on the steam-frigate San Jacinton has been hurried vigorously of late. Her boilers will be ready in a few weeks, and will consist of one (not upon that basis, at least sixty millions, probably five the basis of existing legislation; and it is clear that

two, as previously stated) of Martin's patent, which will measure 21 feet 3 inches in width, 11 feet 3 inches in height, and contain 6 furnaces and 1,740 upright composition tubes, 6 inches in diameter and 32 inches long. The other will be a horizontal one, of the same external dimensions, containing 414 composition tubes, 3 inches in diameter and 7 feet long. Both are to be made of 1-inch iron, except water bottom; bottom of furnaces, 7-16 of an inch, tube heads half an inch thick, braces for a pressure of 50 lbs. per square inch. public lands, to administer the government and execute the laws of Congress. This doctrine excludes baque.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, advocated the passage of the bill. He stated that the government disavowed the act of the consul who made the seizure, released the vessel, and the courts of the United States decided that its retention was illegal. Still the owner lost his cargo and the difference between the value of the vessel when it was sold in this country, amounting to several thousand dollars. The bill before the House only authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for the actual amount of loss, and to this there could be no well-founded objection. The ceived the sanction of every committee that had examined it, and was now to be acted upon for the first time in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HUGHES, of Indiana, advocated the passage of the bill. He stated that the government disavowed the at Lexington numbers now 120 cadets. There are at Washington College seventy students. This is one of the idea of defraying a part of the expenses by the idea of defraying a part of the expenses by the idea of defraying a part of the expenses by creating a public debt; though it does not forbid the contraction of a debt in such a temporary exigency as overtook the commerce of the country in the bill before the House only authorized the Secretary of the Treasury to pay for the actual amount of loss, and to this there could be no well-founded objection. The ceived the sanction of every committee that had examined it, and was now to be acted upon for the first time in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KELISEY, of New York, had not risen to discuss so much the particular bill under consideration as to make so much the particular bill under consideration as to make so much the particular bill under consideration as to make the courts of the debt in such the idea of defraying a part of the expenses by the idea of the first time to the instructions of the faithful and the contraction of a debt in such the contraction of a debt

the tariff is so adjusted as to produce a revenue sufficient, with the aid we have mentioned, to execute the laws of Congress, and conduct the government of the Union. The actual results of the present tariff show a product of precisely nineteen per cent. of revenue on the dutiable imports of the country. With this datum, let us see what revenue may be expected from the importations of the country. as estimated by those of past years since 1850. We append a table showing the amount of dutiable goods which have been imported into the country during the years designated, and append in each case the amount of revenues which would have been yielded on such importations by the tariff of 1857. if it had been in operation, estimating at the rate of nineteen per cent. We also append the amounts which were actually raised by the tariff of 1846:

Year ending Dutiable goods. Revenue which Actual re 2191,118,345 836,312,485 449,917,567
183,325,368 34,817,975 47,339,329
230,593,112 44,938,977
231,1276,490 51,542,547 64,221,190
221,1278,184 62,901,856 56,267,784
237,681,238 48,960,964 64,022,883
291,103,35 38,890,559 63,875,965
202,203,875(actual)42,946,277

The innancial succession. In 1854, with a recommendation in a very flattering condition. In 1854, with a recommendation of £1,200,000, the expenditures were only amounting to £1,500,—

The fourth column represents the actual customs received from the tariff of 1846 during the period designated;—which were equal to an average revenue tion, is very small. Yet, small as they are, they per annum for the five last years of \$61,000,000.

There is no principle of democratic policy, more column above pressuled, that the importations of the are native Cubana, is suppressed; or, to account tive, and to arrange its own legislation on the proper greater than those of 1854-5. 6-7 would produce diration or whose natural liberties and civil privilege ne, it another frightful collapse in the commerce of the are so much and so tyrannically abtiliged as the natio country, al date her

It is therefore clear that either the duties levied on must be stretched to fit the man, or the man dwarfed to fit the garment. It would seem to be too late in the session for the the earth.

bound, on the basis of its own legislation, either to raise the duties on importations above the average rate of nincteen per cent, to a standard more nearly that of arevenue standard, or to adopt the maxim that a "pub" To her; in her present situation, or in any in lie debt is a public blessing," and provide for meet which she is likely ever to be blased, the ing the demands of their own legislation by adding new loans to the public debt. The dilemma is purely and exclusively a congressional dilemma, and it of inconvenience and embarrasing difficulties, not remains to be seen whether the statesmanship of the only with us but with other nations also. Not so present Congress is equal to the exigencies of the

THE ACQUISITION OF CUBA.

Since the reference made to this subject by the President in his last annual message, some opposition to his views as therein expressed has been shown in different quarters. And since the matter has attained a somewhat tangible form, looking to some thing like a practical result, by the proposition to appropriate \$30,000,000 towards effecting negotiations for the acquisition of the island, the objection to the measure have somewhat increased in number and warmth. These have not been entirely confined to the opposition party, but have been in some cases urged by journals and influences claim ing to be democratic. But, while such have bee the sources from which the objections have come, the friends of the administration have, in accordance with the patriotic suggestions of the President, been united in their efforts to effect an object so desirable to this country, and which, if accomplished, must be greatly conducive to its interests, especially at the present time, when the existence of certain circumstances and relations with regard to for eign nations renders the possession of Cuba so in dispensably necessary to us as a nation. It may no be amiss at this time to notice some of these objections. Two of them we shall here consequently ad-

The one opposes all further acquisition of terriory by this country; the other alleges unwillingess on the part of the inhabitants of Cuba itself and of the Spanish government to allow us to acquire the island by any means. It is alleged that they deen an offer to purchase it in his message. Such objections are much more plausible than

real. But if, indeed, they were more solid and seponderate, and should lead to all fair and honorable efforts (of which that by purchase doubtless stands foremost) to acquire the possession of the island at the earliest practicable period.

From the establishment of this government there have ever been those who have opposed the further acquisition of territory. This opposition was formerly confined to the opponents of the democratic arty, which on this subject may heretofore have been said to be a unit. Every acquisition of territory which has been made to the country has been effected by the democratic party or under democratic administrations, and opposition to it, if it existed at all among its members, was of too feeble a character to merit regard or consideration.

But neither this objection to the further acquisition of territory nor the alleged reasons upon which it has been rested can have any material weight in the present case. The bearing which they have upon it is too slight to be considered worthy of any particular attention.

The whole island, for illustration, is but a speck, in point of territory, compared to our possessions. So small, indeed, is it in this respect that, like the gnat which in the fable is represented as being apprehensive that it might press down by its weight the neck of the sturdy ox on whose horn it had settled, neither its acquisition nor loss would be perceptible in a strict mathematical calculation of the which is yet without a name, is building one hunsingle State of the Union of average size. But its secure from three to fifteen dollars a day. Large any importance in this respect. But it is for other we see by the New York papers, with Wm. H. Rusand far more important purposes to us as a nation sell, esq., the able and energetic transporter of democracy or with its opponents, will, upon a Russell and his experienced associates, who thus that on this ground there is nothing on which the first to enter into arrangements with the public to rest any reasonable objection to the acquisition of in the way of providing ways and means of travel Cuba. For the mere extension of territory thus and transportation. made will be too small to effect either good or evil. The last twelve years have been peculiarly signal-But it is said the inhabitants of the island and ized by the quick succession of startling events 47,339,326
8.5 and the limitation of the leading and leading to the measure. The facts of our national history. The Mexican war, the con61,224,109
8.5 and the limitation of the leading and leading to the same are opposed to the measure. The facts of our national history. The Mexican war, the con61,224,109
8.5 and the limitation of the leading and leading the leading to the l ists in the island, who are found only among organization and population of new Territories; the tion. There were only four weeks of the session left; and if we were to postpone bills on account of the above of senators who wished to make amendments, and there was no other was an end of legislation.

Mr. MONTGOMERY, of Pennsylvania, held that the owners could not sue the consul, and there was no other the expenditures were only to £1,200,000, the expenditures were only to £1,500,000 in 1858, with revenue amounting to £1,200,000, the expenditures were only the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are owners could not sue the consul, and there was no other the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing also could, in the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing also could, in the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing also could, in the expenditures had increased to £2,350,000 show. In 1858, with revenue amounting to £1,200,000, the expenditures were only to £1,500,000. The Mortreal Herald charges the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing also could, in the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing also could, in the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing also could, in the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing also the construction of the expenditures had increased to £2,350,000 show. In 1858, with revenue amounting to £1,200,000. The Mortreal Herald charges the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing also could, in the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing also the construction of the expenditures were only to £1,200,000. The Mortreal Herald charges the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing opposed the third column represents what would have the emigrant Spaniards, are those alone who are opposed. Nothing opposed the expenditures were only to £1,200,000. The Mortreal Herald charges the emigrant Spaniards are those alone who are opposed. Nothing opposed the construction of £1,000,000. The Mortr

compose the party in power, and the party who is It is only, however, with the tariff law of 1857 allowed to speak out on the subject, while the voice that we have to do; and it is plain from the third of the mass, he great majority of the people whe

absolutely settled than that the tariff should be so country for a period of seven years would have pro-arranged as to produce, in conjunction with the duced a revenue of only an average of \$44,000,000 reigning dynasty on the island. It is not true, proceeds of the sales of the public lands, a revenue per annum, on a tariff levying minclear her cent, of therefore, that the people of Cuba are opposed sufficient to defray the expenses of an economical revenue. Nor must it be forgotten that this small to our acquisition of the federal government. The revenue is calculated upon importations so large, so which they eagerly desire, but with a minimary legislation of Congress determines what the expendice exorbitant as to have ended in a collapse in 1857 force of Spanish royalists from old Spain, sent there ares of the government shall be, and thus fixes the which bankrupted the whole country. There is no to watch over and keep them in strict subordination, standard of outlay. This legislation may not be at chance, therefore, of an increase of the revenue they dare not speak out their sentiments. It is said together proper, wise, or economical. In so far as from an increase of importations; and it can only there is not another people among the civilized natition it is not so, it is for Congress to apply the correct be effected by an increase of duties. Importations tions who are at this time held in such strict subor-Cuban population. Yet the object of this govern ment is not to excite them to resistance to or rebel imports must be increased above the present rate of lion against their governors, but peacefully, Ionestly, nineteen per cent., or that the present system of and honorably to obtain the control of the coun-\$60,000,000 must be changed. Either the garment sary means of contributing to the more easy and cortain maintenance of peaceable relations not only with Spain herself but with the other great nations of

econd alternative, and it follows that Congress is As for Spain herself, it will be quite time to give credence to the report of her opposition when it is made known through the proper authenticated and secustomed source of importing such information island is of little importance or benefit, while it is and must ever be, remote as it is from her, a source with us. Almost in sight of our own shores, and within sound of the roar of our own cannon, we seem designed as the natural guardian and protector of a community which from its insular character must ever be the appendage of some stronger power. The allegation that the offer by this government

to negotiate for the acquisition by purchase is an insult to Spain and the inhabitants of the island is idle. to say the least of it. The very same course which now recommended by the President, and advocated by the friends of acquisition, was pursued in the acquisition of Louisiana from the French under Mr. Jefferson, and our Mexican territory under Mr. Polls And yet we never heard of Napoleon's considering it at all as an insult when he received a proposition from this government for the purchase of the former. nor of the Mexican government for the purchase of the latter. Nor is it probable that such an objection will ever be heard from Spain through any other channel than that of opponents to the measure here, and of the Spanish officials in Spain and in Cuba itself.

And again is it possible that the alleged objection which the people of Cuba are said to have, to being "herded together and sold," has any other source ? They would be no more sold than were the inhabitants of Louisiana in the purchase of that Territory, not one of whom ever entertained such a view of it. and whose descendants would now consider it as a gross insult to be told that their ancestors were sold in the acquisition of that State to the American confederacy. And justly would they so regard it.

To make such a charge involves an abuse of lan runge-an absurdity in terms. Instead of the Spanit a national insult and wounding to their national ish subjects being sold, it is but a change in the pride that the President should intimate the idea of form of the government under which they live. It is a change in their condition, by which, instead of their being burdened to support an army of twenty to thirty thousand civil and military officials sent there from rious than in reality they are, still the reasons in Spain as the agents of royalty, to rule and oppress favor of the President's views would greatly pre- them, they would be required to bear only the necessary expenses of an economical administration of the laws and government of the country.

> Instead of being in reality, as well as in nar jects, they would become, by the very act of acquisition or annexation, free and independent citizenssovereign people entitled to civil and political priileges to which they dare not aspire in their present condition.
>
> It is, indeed, absurd to talk about the people of

> Cuba objecting to such a change under the false notion be considered a sale, it is such a sale as the native Cuban desires, for it is a change of state congenial to human nature and to the nobler principles and feeling of man wherever he is found in such a condition as that of the present people of that downtrodden island.

> PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES .- NEW AVENUES CF BUSINESS.

We have been permitted to read letters from intelligent sources at Pike's Peak, which describe the operations of the miners in the new gold region in language which might well have been borrowed from the early descriptions of California. The miners are engaged in the work of preparing for the permanent settlement of the country, building ceptible by an ordinary glance at a map of the whole houses, laying out gardens, and constructing imcountry. Nor, indeed, would it be scarcely perarea of the whole. The whole island is less than a dred and fifty houses. Those engaged in the mines acquisition is not urged on the ground that we want preparations are making in all the northern and more territory, nor for the purpose of giving us a western States for the conveyance of emigrants' larger area. Not at all. It is too insignificant in freight to the new region during the coming spring territorial extent to make its acquisition an object of and summer. An express company has been formed, that we need Cuba, and that the friends of the meas- military stores, at its head, to run from Leavenworth ure urge its acquisition as a great national necessity city to Pike's Peak, to carry freight and persons. and advantage. The opponents, therefore, of terri- This company has a very heavy capital and is to torial extension, whether claiming allegiance with be placed under the immediate management of Mr. calm consideration of the matter, readily perceive carly scent out new channels of business, and are